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# LATIN PROSODY

IN

# LATIN AND ENGLISH

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*By*

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*Imprimi potest.*

JOSEPHUS M. PIET,

*Provincialis Californiae*

## PREFACE

This work contains some rules not found in other works on Latin prosody.

It also contains all the methods of scanning the Alcaic and other Latin verses. No other book on Latin prosody gives all the ways of scanning those verses.

Book III contains a complete explanation of the different methods of dividing Latin words into syllables.

I think that the work will be useful to students of Latin in our High Schools and Colleges.

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# LIBER PRIMUS.

## Book I.

### Praeceptum 1.

### Rule I.

Syllaba est aut brevis (⏑), aut longa (-), aut communis (⏓). Syllaba communis est quae in versu potest esse longa vel brevis.

A syllable is either short (⏑), or long (-), or common (⏓). A common syllable is that which may be long or short in verse.

### Praeceptum 2.

Vocabula quae terminantur literis itas, etas, iter, ibus vel rrimus habent penultimam brevem; ut, caritas, pietas, feliciter, omnibus et celeberrimus.

Words which end in the letters itas, etas, iter, ibus or rrimus have the penultimate short; as, caritas, pietas, feliciter, omnibus and celeberrimus.

Excipiuntur Nicetas et Philetas.

Nicetas and Philetas are excepted.

Nota: Penultima est syllaba ante ultimam; ut, syllaba du in conduco. Antepenultima est secunda syllaba ante ultimam; ut, syllaba con in conduco.

Vocales sunt a, e, i, o, u, y. Consonantes sunt b, c, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

### Praeceptum 3.

Penultima vocalis brevis est ante qu, ut in dictionibus aliquis et alloqui.

A penultimate vowel is short before qu; as in the words aliquis and alloqui.

### Exceptiones.

### Exceptions.

Habent penultimam longam ubique, utrobique, obliquo, antiquus, antique, iniquus, obliquus, alioquin, alioque, quandoque, utroque, nequaquam, quaquam, quaque, nequa, nequam, nequid, nequis.

Ubique, utrobique, obliquo, antiquus, antique, iniquus, obliquus, alioquin, alioque, quandoque, utroque, nequaquam, quaquam, quaque, nequa, nequam, nequid, nequis have the penult long.

### Praeceptum 4.

Nomina et adjectiva quae desinunt in atilis, abilis, ibilis et simus penultimam corripiunt; ut, versatilis, amābilis, terribilis, hăbilis, stăbilis.

Nouns and adjectives which end in atilis, abilis, ibilis, and simus shorten the penultimate; as versatilis, amābilis, terribilis, hăbilis, stăbilis.

Excipiendum est adjectivum resimus.

The adjective resimus should be excepted.

### Praeceptum 5.

Vocabula quae exeunt in ila, ola, ula, alus, ilus, olus, ulus, alum, olum, ulum habent penultimam brevem; ut, aquila, filiola, epistola, ratiuncula, gladiolus, fasciculus.

Words which end in ila, ola, ula, alus, ilus, olus, ulus, alum, olum, ulum have the penultimate short; as, aquila, filiola, epistola, ratiuncula, gladiolus, fasciculus.

### Exceptiones.

Producunt penultimam cunila, pila, id est columna, bibliopola et omnia alia terminantia in pola, mula, malus-arbor, palus, (i), qualus, squalus, talus, asilus, crocodilus, primipilus,

strobilus, solus, mulus, cuculus, malum-fructus, Dalila, Bola, Nola, Loyola, Pharsalus, Sardanapalus, Aetolus, Aristobulus, Theodulus, et pauca alia nomina propria.

These words make the penultimate long: cunila, pila, a column, bibliopola and other words ending in pola, mula, malus, a tree, palus (i), qualus, squalus, talus, asilus, crocodilus, primipilus, strobilus, solus, mulus, cuculus, malum, fruit, Dalila, Bola, Nola, Loyola, Pharsalus, Sardanapolus, Aetolus, Aristobulus, Theodulus, and a few other proper names.

### Praeceptum 6.

Nomina propria quae finiuntur syllabis ades, amus, olis, crates, otus, phorus, goras, penultimam corripiunt; ut, Pergamus, Christophorus, Socrates, Hermopolis, Herodotus, Bosphorus, Pythagoras.

Proper nouns which end in the syllables ades, amus, olis, crates, otus, phorus, goras have the penult short; as Pergamus, Christophorus, Socrates, Hermopolis, Herodotus, Bosphorus, Pythagoras make the penultimate short.

### Exceptiones.

Agelades, Gades, Adamus, Notus, Polygnotus et Azotus habent penultimam longam.

Agelades, Gades, Adamus, Notus, Polygnotus and Azotus have the penultimate long.

### Praeceptum 7.

Penultima vocalis corripitur cum una consonans et er illam sequuntur; ut, ludĭcer, intĕger, arbĭter, colŭber, volŭcer, alăcer.

The penultimate vowel is shortened when one consonant and er follow it; as, ludicer, integer, arbiter, coluber, volucer, alacer.

### Exceptiones.

Producunt penultimam cadaver, papaver, saluber, Meleager, Tanager, Afer, afer, ater, crater, frater, mater, creber, tuber, id est tumor, et adjectiva acer et liber.

These lengthen the penultimate: cadaver, papaver, saluber, Meleager, Tanager, Afer, afer, ater, crater, frater, mater, creber, tuber, a tumor and the adjectives acer and liber.

### Praeceptum 8.

Verba desiderativa in urio et verba in io tertiae conjugationis et verba quae exeunt in ui in praeterito corripiunt vocalem ante ultimam consonantem; ut, esŭrio, percĭpio, effŭgio, edŏceo, admŏneo, dŏmo, sĕco, cŏlo, trĭbuo. Excipiuntur pono, debeo, floreo, pareo et aliqua verba in sco.

Desiderative verbs in urio and verbs in io of the third conjugation and verbs which have ui in the perfect shorten the vowel before the last consonant; as, esurio, percipio, effugio, edoceo, admoneo, domo, seco, colo, tribuo. Pono, debeo, floreo, pareo and some verbs in sco are excepted.

### Praeceptum 9.

Vocabula terminata syllabis atus, etus, utus, et etum penultimam producunt; ut, equitatus, facetus, quercetum.

Words ending in the syllables atus, etus, utus and etum make the penultimate long; as, equitatus, facetus, quercetum.

### Exceptiones.

Participia sub numero 50 et catus, latus-lateris, metus, vetus, impetus, vegetus, arbutus, Aratus, Calistratus, Pisistratus, Philostratus, Prenetum, Taygetus, et nomina quae desinunt in aretus; ut, Panaretus, penultimam habent brevem.

Participles in number 50 and catus, latus, lateris, metus, vetus, impetus, vegetus, arbutus, Aratus, Calistratus, Pisistratus, Philostratus, Prenetum, Taygetus, and nouns which end in aretus; as, Panaretus, have the penultimate short.

## Praeceptum 10.

Vocabula finita syllabis osus, osa, ura, ela, alis, elis, ulis, et nomina in do et go penultimam habent longam; ut gloriosus, prosa, mensura, querela, mortalis, fidelis, curulis, fortitudo, origo.

Words ending in the syllables osus, osa, ura, ela, alis, elis, ulis, and nouns in do and go have the penultimate long; as, gloriosus, prosa, mensura, querela, mortalis, fidelis, curulis, fortitudo, origo.

## Exceptiones.

Mosa, rosa, gela, pedo-pedonis, ligo, Panirosus, Macedo, oxalis, pardalis, periscelis, Sicelis, Castalis, Hispalis, Magdalis, harpago, Abdenago, Arpago, et Paphlago penultimam corripiunt.

Mosa, rosa, gela, pedo-pedonis, ligo, Panirosus, Macedo, oxalis, pardalis, periscelis, Sicelis, Castalis, Hispalis, Magdalis, harpago, Abdenago, Arpago and Paphlago shorten the penultimate.

## Praeceptum 11.

Vocabula desinentia in brum, crum, trum penultimam producunt; ut, delubrum, simulacrum, aratrum. Sed lucrum habet u longum vel breve.

Words ending in brum, crum, trum lengthen the penult; as, delubrum, simulacrum, aratrum. But lucrum has u long or short.

## Praeceptum 12.

Adverbia in tim et nomina propria in icus et timus habent penultimam longam; ut, privatim, Ludovicus et Theotimus. Excipiuntur statim, affatim et perpetim.

Adverbs in tim and proper nouns in icus and timus have the penult long; as, privatim, Ludovicus and Theotimus. Statim, affatim and perpetim are excepted.

## Praeceptum 13.

Penultimum u ante n est longum; ut in vocabulo unus.

Penultimate u before n is long; as in the word unus.

## Praeceptum 14.

Penultimum i longum est ante v; ut in nominativo et revivo. Excipiuntur nivis et nivit.

Penultimate i is long before v; as in nominativo and revivo.

## Praeceptum 15.

Penultima vocalis producitur cum syllaba men illam sequitur; ut in dictionibus gramen, fulcimen, pronomen, flumen, lumen.

The penultimate vowel is made long when the syllable men follows it, as in the words gramen, fulcimen, pronomen, flumen, lumen.

### Exceptiones.

Tamen et composita, petimen, regimen, specimen, tegimen, genimen, columen, documen, tegumen penultimam habent brevem.

Tamen and its compounds, petimen, regimen, specimen, tegimen, genimen, columen, documen, tegumen have the penult short.

## Praeceptum 16.

Antepenultima longa est in terminationibus:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| aceus | ut | rosaceus |
| uceus | ut | caduceus |
| aneus | ut | subitaneus |
| arius | ut | honorarius |
| arium | ut | pomarium |
| orius | ut | censorius |
| abundus | ut | mirabundus |
| acundus | ut | iracundus |
| abilis | ut | amabilis vide 4 |
| atilis | ut | versatilis |
| aticus | ut | aquaticus |

aginta in numeris, ut nonaginta
iginti in numeris, ut viginti
esimus in numeris, ut centesimus

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| imonium | ut | testimonium |
| imonia | ut | querimonia. |
| toria | ut | victoria |
| torium | ut | auditorium |

The antepenultimate is long in the endings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| aceus | as | rosaceus |
| uceus | as | caduceus |
| aneus | as | subitaneus |
| arius | as | honorarius |
| arium | as | pomarium |
| orius | as | censorius |
| abundus | as | mirabundus |
| acundus | as | iracundus |
| abilis | as | amabilis See 4. |
| atilis | as | versatilis |
| aticus | as | aquaticus |

aginta in numbers, as nonaginta
iginti in numbers, as viginti
esimus in numbers, as centesimus

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| imonium | as | testimonium |
| imonia | as | querimonia |
| toria | as | victoria |
| torium | as | auditorium |

Antepenultima longa est etiam in vocabulis quae terminantur literis atio; ut tentatio.

The antepenultimate is long also in words which end in the letters atio; as tentatio.

### Exceptiones.

datio, quatio, ratio, statio, satio, nomen et verbum, habent antepenultimam brevem.

datio, quatio, ratio, statio, satio, noun and verb , have the antepenultimate short.

### Praeceptum 17.

Antepenultima brevis est in terminationibus:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ibilis | ut | credibilis |
| itudo | ut | fortitudo |
| olentus | ut | vinolentus |
| ulentus | ut | opulentus |

The antepenult is short in the endings:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ibilis | as | credibilis |
| itudo | as | fortitudo |
| olentus | as | vinolentus |
| ulentus | as | opulentus |

## Praeceptum 18.

Vocalis ante duas consonantes vel ante x, j, z positione longa est; ut e in ejus, u in eduxit, i in baptizo, a in terminantur et a in sententia: "Stat medio virtus."

A vowel before two consonants or before x, j, z is long by position; as, e in ejus, u in eduxit, i in baptizo, a in terminantur and a in the sentence : "Stat medio virtus."

## Exceptiones.

1.

H non consideratur ut consonans. Ergo a in adhuc breve est.

H is not considered a consonant. Therefore a in adhuc is short.

2.

Vocalis brevis in fine dictionis non producitur cum sequens vocabulum incipit per duas consonantes vel per j, x, z; ut a ante j in sententia: Omnia jam fient.

A short vowel at the end of a word is not lengthened when the next word begins with a consonant or with j, x, z; as a before j in the sentence; Omnia jam fient.

3.

I est breve in bijugus, trijugus et quadrijugus.

I is short in bijugus, trijugus and quadrijugus.

4, 5, 6.

Tria sequentia praecepta sunt etiam exceptiones.

The three following rules are also exceptions.

### Praeceptum 19

Vocalis, ante mutam et liquidam, quae habet signum breve (˘) in lexico, est brevis in carmine et in soluta oratione; ut, genĭtrix.

A vowel, before a mute and liquid, which is marked short in the dictionary is short in poetry and in prose; as, genĭtrix. Mutae ante liquidas sunt br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr, bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, tl. Mutes before liquids are br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr, bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, tl.

### Praeceptum 20.

Vocalis, ante mutam et liquidam, quae habet signum longum (-) in lexico, est longa tum in carmine tum in soluta oratione; ut, consolātrix, ābluo, quamōbrem.

A vowel before a mute and liquid that is marked long in the dictionary is long in poetry and in prose; as, consolātrix, ābluo, quamōbrem.

### Praeceptum 21.

Vocalis, ante mutam et liquidam quae habet et signum breve, et signum longum in lexico, est communis in carmine, et brevis in soluta oratione; ut, tenĕbrae.

A vowel, before a mute and liquid which is marked both long and short in the dictionary, is common in poetry and short in prose; as, tenĕbrae.

## NOTA.

### Quantitas Abscondita.

Syllaba vel vocalis potest esse longa positione sed brevis natura. Syllaba (in) longa est natura in vocabulo infelix et brevis est natura in vocabulo inclytus. Vocalis i longa est natura in vocabulo infelix et brevis est natura in vocabulo inclytus sed longa positione.

Prima vocalis in sequentibus dictionibus longa est positione et brevis natura et syllaba continens illam vocalem longa est positione:

cessi, missus, ussi, noster, vester, fuisti, estis ex sum,
essem ex sum, tollo, nux, dux, nex, lex et est ex sum.

Quando syllaba est longa positione, naturalis quantitas vocalis in illa syllaba non semper est determinabilis et in talibus circumstantiis quantitas dicitur esse abscondita.

Vocalis ante nf, ns, gm, nct, et nx longa est natura et vocalis ante nd, nt, gn, ss et st brevis est natura, sed hoc praeceptum multas habet exceptiones.

## NOTE.

### Hidden Quantity.

A syllable or a vowel may be long by position but short by nature. The syllable (in) is long by nature in the word infelix and short by nature in the word inclytus. The vowel (i) is long by nature in the word infelix and short by nature in the word inclytus but long by position.

The first vowel in the following words is long by position and short by nature and the syllable containing that vowel is long by position:

cessi, missus, ussi, noster, vester, fuisti, estis ex sum,
essem ex sum, tollo, nux, dux, nex, lex, and est ex sum.

When a syllable is long by position the natural quantity of the vowel in that syllable is not always determinable and in such circumstances the quantity is said to be hidden.

A vowel before nf, ns, gm, nct, and nx is long by nature and a vowel before nd, nt, gn, ss, and st is short by nature, but this rule has many exceptions.

## Praeceptum 22.

Vocalis ante vocalem vel diphthongum vel h in Latinis dictionibus brevis est; ut e in idonea, idoneae, et conveho.

A vowel before a vowel, a diphthong, or an h in Latin words is short; as, e in idonea, idoneae, and conveho.

### Exceptiones.

1.

I, ante vocalem longum est in omnibus formis fio quae non habent syllabam er; ut, satisfiunt.

I, before a vowel is long in all the forms of fio that have not the syllable er; as, satisfiunt.

2.

Genitivus et dativus casus quintae declinationis habent e longum ante i; ut speciei. Sed in verbis rei, spei, fidei, e est breve.

The genitive and dative cases of the fifth declension have e long before i; as speciei. But in the words rei, spei, and fidei, the e is short.

3.

Genitivus in ius habet i longum in soluta oratione, et commune in versu. Sed in genitivo alius i semper longum est, et in alterius i corripitur.

The genitive in ius has i long in prose, and common in poetry. But in the genitive alius, i is always long, and in alterius, it is short.

4.

Caius, Pompeius, Vulterius, Cai, Pompei, Vultei, et alia hujusmodi habent longam vocalem ante i.

Caius, Pompeius, Vulterius, Cai, Pompei, Vultei, and the like have a long vowel before i.

5.

Eheu habet primam syllabam longam. Ohe et Diana habent primam communem. Vide etiam praecepta 23 et 24.

Eheu has the first syllable long. Ohe and Diana have the first common. See also precepts 23 and 24.

## Praeceptum 23.

In multis dictionibus Graecis, vocalis ante vocalem longa est; ut, a in Menelaus, et Lycaon. Quantitas igitur vocalis ante vocalem in Graecis dictionibus ex lexico discenda est.

In many Greek words a vowel before a vowel is long; as, a in Menelaus and Lycaon. Therefore the quantity of a vowel before a vowel in Greek words must be learned from a dictionary.

## Praeceptum 24.

Vocalis Latina quam Graeci scribunt per diphthongum vel omega vel eta, longa est; ut e pro ei in chorea et platea, et i pro ei in Darius et Alexandria. Poetae interdum corripiunt e in chorea et platea.

A Latin vowel which the Greeks write with a diphthong, or omega or eta, is long; as, e for ei in chorea and platea, and i for ei in Darius and Alexandria. Poets sometimes shorten e in chorea and platea.

## Praeceptum 25.

Derivata sequuntur quantitatem eorum a quibus derivantur; ut simulacrum a simulatum. Sunt multae exceptiones quae usu sunt discendae.

Derivatives follow the quantity of the words from which they are derived; as simulacrum from simulatum. There are many exceptions which must be learned by practice.

## Praeceptum 26.

Composita quantitatem simplicium sequuntur, etsi vocales aut diphthongi mutantur; ut, abutor, ab utor; consolor a solor; occĭdo a cado; occīdo a caedo.

Compounds follow the quantity of their simples, although vowels and diphthongs be changed; as, abutor from utor; consolor from solor; occĭdo from cado; occīdo from caedo.

## Exceptiones.

### 1.

Dejĕro et pejĕro a juro; innŭba et pronŭba a nūbo; agnĭtum et cognĭtum a nōtum; nihĭlum ab hilum; semisŏpitus a sōpio; fatidĭcus, maledĭcus, causidĭcus, et veridĭcus a dīcere. Connubium habet syllabam nu communem. Ambītus est participium. Ambĭtus est nomen.

Dejero and pejero from juro; innuba and pronuba from nubo; agnitum and cognitum from notum; nihilum from hilum; semisopitus from sopio; fatidicus, maledicus, causidicus, and veridicus from dicere. Connubium has the syllable nu common. Ambītus is a participle. Ambĭtus is a noun.

## Praeceptum 27.

Monosyllaba praepositio longa est in compositione cum consonans eam sequitur, et brevis cum vocalis eam sequitur; ut praepositio in ōbruo, dĕeram, ŏbeo, dēduco, ēvenio, trādo, praĕaltus.

A monosyllabic preposition is long in composition when a consonant follows it, and it is short when a vowel follows it; as the preposition in ōbruo, dĕeram, ŏbeo, dēduco, ēvenio, trādo, praĕaltus.

## Exceptiones.

Di breve est in dirimo et disertus.

Di is short in dirimo and disertus.

Re corripitur, sed longum est in refert et cum j vel duae consonantes re sequuntur, ut in rēspondeo, rējicio. Re commune est ante mutam liquidamque; ut in rĕflecto.

Re is shortened, but it is long in refert and when j or two consonants follow re; as in rēspondeo, rējicio. Re is common before a mute and liquid; as in rĕflecto.

Pro breve est in Graecis verbis et in Latinis:

| | |
|---|---|
| procella, | profari |
| profano, | profanus |
| profiteor, | professus |
| profecto, | proficiscor |
| profugio, | profugus |
| profundo, | profundus |
| pronepos, | pronepotis |
| procul, | protervus |

Pro is short in Greek words and in the Latin words:

| | |
|---|---|
| procella, | profari |
| profano, | profanus |
| profiteor, | professus |
| profecto, | proficiscor |
| profugio, | profugus |
| profundo, | profundus |
| pronepos, | pronepotis |
| procul, | protervus |

Pro commune est in propino et propago, nomine et verbo.

Pro is common in propino and in the noun and verb propago.

Praepositiones post, trans, abs et ex semper longae sunt juxta praeceptum 18.

The prepositions post, trans, abs and ex are always long according to Rule 18.

### Praeceptum 28.

Dissyllabae praepositiones habent ultimam syllabam brevem ante vocalem et longam ante consonantem; ut syllaba cum in circumago et circumsto, et contra in contradico.

Dissyllabic prepositions have the last syllable short before a vowel and long before a consonant; as the syllable cum in circumago and circumsto, and contra in contradico.

### Exceptiones.

Ante, prope et sine corripiunt ultimam syllabam nisi duae consonantes eam sequantur; ut in antĕcedo et antēsto.

Ante, prope and sine shorten the last syllable unless two consonants follow it; as in antĕcedo and antēsto.

### Praeceptum 29.

Ne in compositis breve est.

Ne is short in compounds.

### Exceptiones.

Habent ne longum nedum, nemo, nequam, nequaquam, nequidquam, nequiquam, nequitia, neve, nequis, nequa, nequod, nequid, nequando.

Nedum, nemo, nequam, nequaquam, nequidquam, nequiquam, nequitia, neve, nequis, nequa, nequod, nequid, nequando have ne long.

### Praeceptum 30.

I ante d producitur in compositis ex die; ut meridies, sed quatriduum interdum habet i correptum.

I before d is lengthened in the compounds of dies, but quatriduum sometimes has i shortened.

### Praeceptum 31.

Omni, multi et uni habent i breve in compositis; ut, Omnipotens, multiformis, uniformis.

Omni, multi and uni have i short in compounds; as, Omnipotens, multiformis, uniformis.

### Praeceptum 32.

Contro, intro, retro, quando et quo producunt o in compositis; ut, controversia, introduco, retrocedo, quandoque, quominus. Sed quandoquidem et quoque conjunctio habent o breve.

Contro, intro, retro, quando and quo lengthen o in compounds; as, controversia, introduco, retrocedo, quandoque, quominus. But quandoquidem and quoque, the conjunction, have o short.

### Praeceptum 33.

Omnis diphthongus vel contracta syllaba longa est; ut au in exaudi et causa. Sed praepositio, prae, ante vocalem in compositione brevis est; ut praĕaltus. Diphthongi sunt sex; ae, au, ei, eu, oe, et yi. Ei est diphthongus tantum in hei; eu in ceu, seu, eheu, heu, heus, neu, neute, neutiquam.

Every diphthong or contracted syllable is long; as, au in exaudi and causa. The preposition, prae, is short before a vowel in composition; as, praealtus. There are six diphthongs: ae, au, ei, eu, oe, yi. Ei is a diphthong in hei; eu, in ceu, seu, eheu, heu, heus, neu, neute, neutiquam.

## Praeceptum 34.

### *De Incrementis.*

Incrementum in prosodia significat auctum syllabarum. Nomen dicitur crescere vel incrementum habere cum in aliis casibus habet plus syllabarum quam in nominativo singulari; ut, pax, pacis. Verbum dicitur crescere vel incrementum habere cum in aliqua forma habet plus syllabarum quam in secunda persona singulari modi indicativi, activae vocis. Cum verbum non habet activam vocem, supponenda est vox activa. Ultima syllaba nunquam vocatur incrementum. Cum dictio habet auctum unius syllabae, penultima est incrementum; ut, o in leonis, leoni, leonem, leone, leones, leonum. Cum habet auctum duarum syllabarum, ante-penultima est primum incrementum et penultima est secundum incrementum; ut o et i in leonibus. Cum habet auctum trium syllabarum prae ante-penultima est primum incrementum; ut a ante v in amaverimus.

### *About Increments.*

An increment in prosody means an increase of syllables. A noun is said to increase or to have an increment when it has more syllables in its other cases, than in the nominative singular; as pax, pacis. A verb is said to increase or to have increment when it has more syllables in any form, than in the second person singular of the active voice of the indicative mood. When a verb has no active voice we must suppose that it has an active voice. The last syllable is never called an increment. When a word has an increase of one syllable, the penult is the increment; as, o in leonis, leoni, leonem, leone, leones, leonum. When it has an increase of two syllables, the ante-penult is the first increment and the penult is the second increment; as o

and i in leonibus. When it has an increase of three syllables the praeante-penult is the first increment; as a before v in amaverimus.

*De Incrementis Pluralibus.*

Cum genitivus vel dativus pluralis habet plus syllabarum quam nominativus pluralis, penultima vocatur incrementum plurale; ut a in musarum et filiabus; o in amborum et ambobus; e in dierum et diebus; i in quibus et montibus; u in lacubus et verubus.

When the genitive or the dative plural has more syllables than the nominative plural its penult is called a plural increment; as, a in musarum and filiabus; o in amborum and ambobus; e in dierum and diebus; i in quibus and montibus; u in lacubus and verubus.

Praeceptum 35.

A, e, o in incrementis pluralibus producuntur; ut, harum, musarum, nobis, quorum, rerum, diebus.

In plural increments a, e, and o are long; as, harum, musarum, nobis, quorum, rerum, diebus.

Praeceptum 36.

I et U, incrementa pluralia corripiuntur; ut, in omnibus, tribus, tribubus. Sed bubus pro bovibus habet penultimam longam.

The plural increments i and u, are short; as, in omnibus, tribus, tribubus. But bubus for bovibus has the penult long.

Praeceptum 37.

Declinatio prima in numero singulari incrementum non habet. Interdum poetae mutarunt diphthongum ae in longum a et longum i; ut aulai pro aulae.

The first declension, in the singular number, has no increment. Sometimes the poets changed the diphthong ae into long a and i; as, au-lā-ī for aulae.

PRAECEPTUM 38.

E, i, u, incrementa secundae declinationis corripiuntur; ut, puer, pueri; vir, viri; satur, saturi. Sed Iber et Celtiber incrementum habent longum.

The increments e, i, u, of the second declension are short; as, puer, pueri; vir, viri, satur, saturi. But Iber and Celtiber have a long increment.

PRAECEPTUM 39.

A incrementum tertiae declinationis producitur; ut, societas, societatis, societates.

Increment a of the third declension is long; as, societas, societatis, societates.

EXCEPTIONES.

*Habent a incrementum breve.*

1.

Nomina propria virorum in al et ar; ut, Hannibal, Hannibalis; Caesar, Caesaris. Sed non Car et Nar.

2.

Graeca in a et as; ut poema, poematis; lampas, lampadis; Pallas, Palladis.

3.

Nomina quae finiunt littera s, cum consona ante eam; ut, Arabs, Arabis.

4.

Par et impar, dispar, compar, sal, mas, hepar, anas, jubar; baccar, nectar, lar, vas, vadis, atax, philax cum compositis; climax, abax, colax, corax, dropax, panax, anthrax, atrax, smilax, styrax, fax, et harpax.

The following have increment a short:

1.

Proper names in al and ar; as, Hannibal, Hannibalis; Caesar, Caesaris. But not Car and Nar.

2.

Greek words in a and as; as poema, poematis; lampas, lampadis; Pallas, Palladis.

3.

Nouns that end in letter s with a consonant before it; as Arabs, Arabis.

4.

Par and impar, dispar, compar, sal, mas, hepar, anas, jubar; baccar, nectar, lar, vas, vadis, atax, philax with its compounds; climax, abax, colax, corax, dropax, panax, anthrax, atrax, smilax, styrax, fax and harpax.

## Praeceptum 40.

E incrementum tertiae declinationis corripitur; ut, mulier, mulieris, mulieres, mulierum.

Increment e of the third declension is short; as mulier, mulieris, mulieres, mulierum.

## Exceptiones.

Habent e incrementum longum.

1.

Nomina peregrina, quae exeunt syllaba el; ut, Michael, Michaelis; Daniel, Danielis.

2.

Genitivi in enis et Graeca in er, et es; ut, attagen, attagēnis; character, charactēris; soter, sotēris. Sed non hyměnis, aethěris, et aěris, a verbis hymen, aether, aer.

3.

Ver et iber, haeres, merces, quies, lex, rex, vervex, halex, seps, plebs, locuples, halec.

The following have increment e long:

1.

Foreign names in el; as, Michael, Michaelis; Daniel, Danielis.

2.

Genitives in enis and Greek words in er and es; as, attagen, attagenis; character, characteris; soter, soteris. But not hymenis, aetheris, aeris from the words hymen, aether, aer.

3.

Ver and iber, haeres, merces, quies, lex, rex, vervex, halex, seps, plebs, locuples, halec.

## Praeceptum 41.

I vel y incrementum tertiae declinationis corripitur; ut flumen, fluminis.

Increment i or y of the third declension is short; as, flumen, fluminis.

## Exceptiones.

1.

Habent i, incrementum longum:

Genitivi Graeci in inis et ynis; ut, delphin, delphīnis; Phorcyn Phorcynis, Salamis, Salamīnis. Sunt pauci. Incrementum i ante n in vocibus Latinis semper breve est juxta praeceptum 41.

2.

Dis, glis, lis; Nesis, Quiris, Samnis; gryps et vibex.

3.

Nomina in ix et yx; ut, perdix, perdices, phoenix, phoenices. Sed excipiuntur, nix, pix, Phryx, stryx, styx; Sardonyx, appen-

dix, Japyx, onyx, calix, larix, natrix, salix, varix, Cilix, choenix, Erix, filix, fornix, histrix, Vercingetorix, coxendix, Biturix et Ambiorix.

The following have increment i long:

1.

Greek genitives in inis and ynis; as, delphin, delphīnis; Phorcyn, Phorcynis, Salamis, Salamīnis. They are few. Increment i before n in Latin words is always short according to Rule 41.

2.

Dis, glis, lis, Nesis, Quiris, Samnis, gryps and vibex.

3.

Nouns ending in ix and yx; as, perdix, perdīces; phoenix, phoenīces. But nix, pix, Phryx, stryx, styx; Sardonyx, appendix, Japyx, onyx, calix, larix, natrix, salix, varix, Cilix, choenix, Erix, filix, fornix, histrix, Vercingetorix, coxendix, Biturix and Ambiorix are excepted.

Praeceptum 42.

O, incrementum, tertiae declinationis producitur; ut, nepos, nepotis.

Increment o of the third declension is long; as nepos, nepotis.

Exceptiones.

*Habent o incrementum breve.*

1.

Nomina Graeca in o et on quae in casibus obliquis habent omicron; ut Agamemnon, Macedo, canon, daemon, sindon, gnomon, pepo, aedon, alcyon. (Incrementum o ante n in vocibus Latinis semper est longum juxta praeceptum 42.)

2.

Genitivi in oris a nominibus Graecis et Latinis neutris, praeter os, oris et omnia comparativa; ut Nestor, Hector, corpus.

3.

Composita ex pous; ut, tripus, Oedipus, polypus.

4.

Lepus, scrobs, arbor, rhetor, memor, immemor, bos, compos, impos, Cappadox, Allobrox, praecox, ops, inops, Aethiops, Cecrops et Dolops.

The following have increment o short:

1.

Greek nouns in o and on which have omicron in the oblique cases; as Agamemnon, Macedo, canon, daemon, sindon, gnomon, pepo, aedon, alcyon. (Increment o before n in Latin words is always long according to rule 42.)

2.

Genitives in oris from Greek nouns and from Latin neuter nouns except os, oris, and all comparatives; as Nestor, Hector, corpus.

3.

Compounds from pous; as tripus, Oedipus, polypus.

4.

Lepus, scrobs, arbor, rhetor, memor, immemor, bos, compos, impos, Cappadox, Allobrox, praecox, ops, inops, Aethiops, Cecrops and Dolops.

## Praeceptum 43.

U, incrementum tertiae declinationis corripitur; ut, redux, redŭcis.

Increment u, of the third declension is short; as, redux, redŭcis.

Exceptiones.

1.

Habent u, incrementum longum fur, lux, frux, Pollux, et genitivi in udis, uris, utis, a nominibus in us; ut, palus, paludis; tellus, telluris; virtus, virtutis. Sed non pecus, Ligus et intercus, quae habent pecŭdis, intercŭtis, Ligŭris.

1.

The following have increment u long: fur, lux, frux, Pollux and genitives in udis, uris, utis from nouns in us; as, palus, paludis; tellus, telluris; virtus, virtutis. But not pecus, Ligus and intercus which have pecŭdis, Ligŭris and intercŭtis.

## DE INCREMENTIS VERBORUM.

### About the Increments of Verbs.

Praeceptum 44.

A, incrementum verborum, producitur; ut amamus et amabamus. Sed primum incrementum, vel aliis verbis, syllaba, da, verbi do corripitur; ut, circumdămus, circumdăbāmus.

Increment a of verbs is long; as amamus and amabamus. But the first increment, or in other words, the syllable da of the verb do is short; as, circumdămus, circumdăbāmus.

Praeceptum 45.

E, incrementum verborum, producitur; ut, amēmus.

Increment e of verbs is long; as, amēmus.

Exceptiones.

1.

E, incrementum breve est ante r in praesenti et imperfecto tertiae conjugationis; ut, regĕre et regĕrer. Sed e ante r in terminatione reris, longum est, ut, rēgĕrēris.

2.

E, incrementum breve est in futuris in beris et bere; ut, amabĕris et amabĕre, et ante ram, rim, ro; ut, amavĕram, amavĕrim, et amavĕro.

1.

Increment e, is short before r in the present and in the imperfect of the third conjugation; as, regĕre and regĕrer. But e before r is long in the ending reris; as, regĕrēris.

Increment e is short in futures in beris and bere; as amaberis and amabere, and before ram, rim, ro; as, amavĕram, amavĕrim, amavĕro.

Praeceptum 46.

I, incrementum verborum corripitur; ut, dedimus et legimus.

Increment i of verbs is short; as, dedimus and legimus.

Exceptiones.

1.

I, longum est in nolito, nolite, nolimus, nolitis; velimus, velitis; malimus, malitis; simus, sitis, cum compositis, et ante v in praeteritis temporibus; ut, audivi.

2.

I, in rimus et ritis perfecti subjunctivi et futuri perfecti commune est; ut, fecerimus.

3.

Primum incrementum quartae conjugationis longum est; ut, audimus, venimus. Sed imus perfecti in conjugationibus omnibus breve est; ut, audivimus et venimus.

1.

I, is long in nolito, nolite; nolimus, nolitis; velimus, velitis; malimus, malitis; simus, sitis, with their compounds, and before v in perfect tenses; as, audivi.

2.

I, in rimus and ritis of the perfect subjunctive and the future perfect is common; as, fecerimus.

3.

The first increment of the fourth conjugation is long; as, audimus, and venimus. But imus of the perfect in all conjugations is short; as audivimus and venimus.

PRAECEPTUM 47.

O, incrementum verborum producitur; ut, habitote.

Increment of of verbs is long; as, habitote.

PRAECEPTUM 48.

U, incrementum verborum corripitur; ut possumus. Sed u longum est ante r in participio futuro; ut, facturus, et facturum.

Increment u of verbs is short; as, possumus. But u is long before r in the future participle; as, facturus and facturum.

PRAECEPTUM 49.

Praeterita dissyllaba habent primam syllabam longam; ut, veni, vidi, vici.

Dissyllabic preterits have the first syllable long; as, veni, vidi, vici.

EXCEPTIONES.

1.

Steti, dedi, scidi a scindo, tuli, bibi, fidi a findo, corripiunt primam.

Steti, dedi, scidi from scindo, tuli, bibi, fidi from findo, have the first syllable short.

2.

Abscidi a caedo habet penultimam longam. Abscidi a scindo habet eam brevem.

Abscidi from caedo has the penult long. Abscidi from scindo has it short.

### Praeceptum 50.

Supina dissyllaba et participia habent primam syllabam longam; ut visum visus.

Dissyllabic supines and participles have the first syllable long; as, visum, visus.

### Exceptiones.

1.

Ratum, satum, datum, statum, rutum, citum, itum, litum, quitum, situm a reor, sero, do, sisto, ruo, cieo, eo, lino, queo, sino corripiunt primam. Citum a cio et statum a sto habent penultimam longam.

Ratum, satum, datum, statum, rutum, citum, itum, litum, quitum, situm from reor, sero, do, sisto, ruo, cieo, eo, lino, queo, sino have the first short. Citum from cio and statum from sto have the penult long.

### Praeceptum 51.

Geminantia praeterita corripiunt primam et secundam syllabas, nisi duae consonantes sequuntur; ut, cecini, cecidi a cado, et cucurri.

Reduplicating preterites have the first and second syllables short, unless two consonants follow; as, cecini, cecidi from cado, and cucurri.

### Exceptiones.

Excipiuntur cĕcīdi a caedo et pĕpēdi a pedo.

Cĕcīdi from caedo and pĕpēdi from pedo are excepted.

### Praeceptum 52.

Polysyllaba supina et participia in utum, atum, et etum habent penultimam longam; ut, solutum, amatum, deletum.

Polysyllabic supines and participles in utum, atum and etum, have the penult long; as, solutum, amatum, deletum.

### Praeceptum 53.

Polysyllaba in itum a praeteritis in ivi producunt penultimam, sed ea in itum a praeteritis non in ivi corripiunt penultimam; ut, peto, petivi, petitum; moneo, monui, monitum. Recenseo autem habet recensītum.

Polysyllabics in itum from preterites in ivi have the penult long, but those not from preterites in ivi have the penult short; as, peto, petivi, petitum, moneo, monui, monitum. Recenseo, however, has recensītum.

## DE SYLLABIS ULTIMIS.

*About Final Syllables.*

### Praeceptum 54.

Quantitas syllabarum ultimarum cognoscitur partim positione; ut in vocabulis prudēns et lēx; partim diphthongo; ut, in dictione stellaē; partim praeceptionibus privatis, quae sunt:

The quantity of final syllables is known partly by position; as, in the words prudēns and lēx; partly by a diphthong; as, in the word stellaē; partly by special rules, which are:

### Praeceptum 55.

A, i, o, u, as, es, os, in fine vocabuli producuntur; ut ama, classi, ibidem, ubique, sto, do, quando, manu, has, terras, spes, viros.

A, i, o, u, as, es, os at the end of a word are lengthened; as, ama, classi, ibidem, ubique, sto, do, quando, manu, has, terras, spes, viros.

### Exceptiones.

1.

Habent a breve, eja, quia, ita, adverbium, puta, et casus omnes praeter ablativum, et vocativum Graecum a nominativis in as; ut Aeneā.

The following have a short: eja, quia, ita, the adverb puta, and all cases except the ablative and the Greek vocative from nominatives in as; as Aeneā.

Corripiunt i, nisi, quasi, cui, quum fit dissyllabum, ubivis, ubinam, utinam, utique, et Graeca nomina in quibus i non est contractio ab ei; ut Palladĭ.

Nisi, quasi, cui when it is made a dissyllable, ubivis, ubinam, utinam, utique and Greek nouns in which i is not a contraction from ei; as Palladi, shorten i.

Habent i commune: mihi, tibi, sibi, ibi et ubi.

Mihi, tibi, sibi, ibi and ubi have i common.

Habent o correptum: modo, dummodo, postmodo, cito, illico, immo, ego, duo, octo, scio, nescio, cedo, quandoquidem. O, in sero commune est. A quibusdam poetis, sed non a Virgilio, interdum corripitur o in casu nominativo et in verbis; ut, sermo, amŏ, amato, amando.

Modo, dummodo, postmodo, cito, illico, immo, ego, duo, octo, scio, nescio, cedo, have o shortened. O is common in sero. By some poets, but not by Virgil, o is sometimes shortened in the nominative case and in verbs; as, sermo, amŏ, amato, amando.

Corripiunt as, anas, et Graeca in as, adis; ut lampas, lampadis. Item Graecus accusativus; ut, heroas.

Anas and Greek words in as, adis; as lampas, lampadis shorten as. Also the Greek accusative; as heroas.

Habent es breve, nomina tertiae declinationis, quae crescunt brevi vocali; ut, miles. Praeter abies, aries, Ceres, paries, pes cum compositis; ut, compes, sonipes, tripes, bipes, quadrupes. Item penes et es a verbo sum cum compositis; ut, ades. Praeterea Graeca neutra; ut, cacoethes, et Graeca pluralia; ut rhetores.

Nouns of the third declension which increase with a short vowel, as, miles, have es short. Except abies, aries, Ceres, paries, pes with its compounds as compes, sonipes, tripes, bipes, quadrupeds. Also penes and es and its compounds from the verb sum as ades have es short. Also Greek neuters; as, cacoethes and the Greek plurals as rhetores.

Corripiunt os, compos, impos, os, ossis, Graeca neutra; ut, chaos; Graeca nomina secundae declinationis; ut, Delos. Omnes denique Graeci genitivi; ut, Arcados.

The following shorten os; compos, impos, os, ossis, Greek neuters; as, chaos; Greek nouns of the second declension; as, Delos. Also all Greek genitives; as, Arcados.

### Praeceptum 56.

Vocalis ante c vel n in fine vocabuli longa est; ut, o in hoc et non.

A vowel before c or n at the end of a word is long; as, o in hoc and non.

### Exceptiones.

Ultima vocalis brevis est in donec et nec; et communis in fac et pronomine hic.

The last vowel is short in donec and nec and common in fac and the pronoun hic.

Habent vocalem ante n brevem; forsitan, in, forsan, tamen, an, viden, attamen, et nomina desinentia in en quae habent inis correptum in genitivo; ut, flumen, fluminis. Item Graeca terminata syllaba on, quae ad secundam declinationem spectant; ut, Pelion; et omnes Graeci accusativi, qui, proficiscuntur a nominibus habentibus ultimam syllabam brevem; ut, Daphnin.

The following have the vowel before n short: forsitan, in, forsan, tamen, an, viden, attamen, and nouns ending in en

which have inis short in the genitive; as, flumen, fluminis. Also Greek words ending in the syllable on which belong to the second declension; as, Pelion; and all Greek accusatives which come from nouns having the final syllable short; as, Daphnin.

### Praeceptum 57.

Vocalis ante b, d, l, r vel t in fine dictionis Latinae corripitur.

A vowel before b, d, l, r or t at the end of a Latin word is shortened.

### Exceptiones.

Habent vocalem ante L longam, sal, sol, nil et nomina Hebraea; ut, Daniel.

Sal, sol, nil and Hebrew nouns; as, Daniel, have the vowel before l long.

Producunt vocalem ante r, cur, fur, far, par, dispar, impar, compar, ver, Iber, Nar, lar et Graeca, quae habent eris in genitivo; ut, soter, aer, aether.

The following lengthen the vowel before r; cur, fur, far, par, dispar, impar, compar, ver, Iber, Nar, lar and Greek nouns which have eris in the genitive; as, soter, aer, aether.

### Praeceptum 58.

E, y, ys, is, us in fine vocabuli brevia sunt.

E, y, ys, is, us at the end of a word are short.

Producunt E nomina quintae declinationis cum compositis; ut, die, pridie, hodie, re, quare. Item fame et quae per eta apud Graecos scribuntur.

Words of the fifth declension with their compounds lengthen e; as, die, pridie, hodie, re, quare. Also fame and words which the Greeks write with eta.

Habent etiam e longum verba imperativi modi, numeri singularis, secundae conjugationis; ut, vale, sed e in cave, commune est.

Verbs of the imperative mood, singular number, second conjugation have e long; as, vale, but e in cave is common.

Longum praeterea habent e monosyllabae et adverbia profecta ab adjectivis secundae declinationis; ut, me, te, se, late, longe, doctissime. Sed e in fine breve habent bene, male, inferne, superne, que, ve, ne, inclitica, et adjectiones pte, ce, te; ut, suapte, hisce, tute.

The following also have e long: monosyllables and adverbs formed from adjectives of the second declension; as, me, te, se, late, longe, doctissime. But bene, male, inferne, superne, que, ve; the enclitic ne and the suffixes pte, ce, te; as suapte, hisce, tute have final e short.

## IS

Producunt is casus plurales; ut, nobis, armis, et glis, lis, vis, velis, sis cum compositis et quamvis, nolis, malis.

Plural cases lengthen is; as, nobis, armis and glis, vis, velis, sis and its compounds and quamvis, nolis, malis.

Item is producit secunda persona, numeri singularis, modi indicativi, quartae conjugationis; ut, audis.

The second person, singular number, indicative mood of the fourth conjugation also lengthens is; as, audis.

Habent is longum etiam Dis, Pyrois, Quiris, Salamis, Samnis, Simois.

Dis, Pyrois, Quiris, Salamis, Samnis and Simois have is long.

Is commune est in futuro perfecto et in perfecto tempore, modi subjunctivi; ut, feceris.

Is is common in the future perfect and in the perfect tense of the subjunctive mood; as, feceris.

## US

Longum us habent monosyllabae et nomina quartae declinationis in casu genitivo et in casibus pluralibus; ut, plus, jus, fructus. Sed dativi et ablativi plurales casus corripiunt us; ut, casibus.

Monosyllables and nouns of the fourth declension in the genitive case and in plural cases have us long; as, plus, jus, fructus. But dative and ablative plural cases shorten us; as, casibus.

Producunt etiam us nomina quae longum incrementum habent; ut, virtus, tellus, Palus. Palus tamen ab Horatio correptum invenitur.

Nouns which have a long increment; as, virtus, tellus, Palus also lengthen us. But Palus is found shortened by Horace.

Habent us longum Graeca nomina quorum genitivus exit in untis; ut, Amathus, et composita ex pous; ut, tripus; et contracta ex oos; ut, Panthus. Item genitivus in us ex oos, ous, a foeminis in o; ut, Manto, Mantus.

The following have us long: Greek nouns the genitive of which ends in untis; as, Amathus. Compounds of pous; as tripus. Contracts of oos; as Panthus. Also genitives in us from oos, ous of feminine nouns in o; as, Manto, Mantus.

Jesus, sacrosanctum Domini atque Redemptoris nostri nomen, syllabam us longam habet.

Jesus, the Sacred Name of Our Lord and Redeemer, has the syllable us long.

### Praeceptum 59.

Am, em, im, ym, um in fine vocabuli eliduntur cum sequens dictio incipit per vocalem vel h; ut um in versu: "Verum e corripiunt fideique reique, speique."

Am, em, im, ym, um at the end of a word are elided when the following word begins with a vowel or h; as um in the verse: "Verum e corripiunt fideique, reique, speique."

## BOOK II.

### 1.

### ACCENT.

A word of two syllables is accented on the first; as mundus. The exceptions to this rule, as illic, illac, audin, vero, modo, adhuc, educ, etc., are only probable exceptions.

A word of more than two syllables is accented on the penult when the penultimate syllable is long; as, fortitudo and audiantur.

A word of more than two syllables is accented on the antepenult when the penult is short or common; as, fortitudĭnis and intĕgrum.

#### Exceptions.

Genitives and vocatives ending in i of the second declension, may be given the accent of the nominative, even if the penultimate vowel of the genitive or the vocative be short; Ambrosi, Virgili, ingeni for ingenii may be accented on the syllable before the final i.

Other exceptions to this rule as exinde, calefac, calefacit are only probable exceptions.

When a syllable or an inclitic such as que is added to a Latin word, the accent is placed on the syllable before the inclitic; as, amátque, filióque, genitóque, hortíque, regináque, verbáque.

### Exceptions.

Some speakers make the following exception: When an inclitic is added to a word ending in a short vowel, the word may return its own accent; as verbaque may be accented on the syllable ver. Docereque may be accented on the syllable ce. Altareque on the syllable ta.

## 2.

### *Quantity and the Sounds of Vowels.*

The quantity of a Latin vowel does not make known to us what sound the vowel had. Many proofs of this fact are given by the author in a work entitled: "The Accent of Latin Words and the Sounds of Latin Letters." In ancient Rome long a was pronounced either like a in father or like a in man. Short a also was pronounced either like a in father or like a in man. It is probable that long and short a had the same sound.

Long and short i were pronounced like English e in equal. Y was pronounced nearly like i.

Long and short u were pronounced like oo in moon.

Long o was pronounced either like aw in law or like o in note. Short o was pronounced like o in note or like o in not.

It is probable that long e was pronounced like English e in equal, that is like Latin i. It is probable also that long e was pronounced like ai in fair or like a in made.

Short e was pronounced either like ai in fair or like a in made or like e in end.

The sound of ai in fair is the sound of e in ferry prolonged a little. It is not the sound of a in made. It is probable that the diphthong ae was pronounced like Latin short e.

3.

Different kinds of feet used in explaining verses in this work.

A Spondee, two long syllables.
A Trochee, one long and one short syllable.
An Iambus, one short and one long syllable.
A Dactyl, one long and two short syllables.
An Anapest, two short and one long syllable.
A Bacchius, a short syllable followed by a spondee.
A Choriambus, a trochee followed by an iambus or a dactyl followed by a long syllable.
A First Epitrite, a foot of four syllables with only the first short or an iambus followed by a spondee.
A Second Epitrite, a foot of four syllables with only the second short or a trochee followed by a spondee.
A Tribrach, three short syllables.

4.

## VERSE.

A verse is a line of poetry.

A stanza or strophe is two or more lines of poetry arranged in a fixed order.

A long syllable at the end of a verse may be considered short and a short syllable at the end of a verse may be considered a long syllable.

*The Number of Feet in Verse.*

A heptameter consists of seven feet.
A hexameter " " six feet.
A pentameter " " five feet.
A tetrameter " " four feet.
A trimeter " " three feet.
A dimeter " " two feet.
A monometer " " one foot.

EXCEPTIONS.

In iambic, trochaic and anapestic verse
A monometer consists of two feet, called a dipody.
A dimeter consists of four feet or two dipodies.
A trimeter consists of six feet or three dipodies.
A tetrameter consists of eight feet or four dipodies.

5.

ACATALECTIC AND CATALECTIC.

A line or verse that lacks no syllable at the end is called acatalectic.

A line or verse that wants one syllable is called catalectic.

A syllable prefixed to a verse is called anacrusis.

6

SCANNING.

Scanning is the measuring of a verse according to its feet.

7.

ELISON.

In writing or scanning Latin verses a diphthong, or a vowel, or a syllable composed of a vowel and final m is not counted at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, a diphthong or an h. This figure is called elision.

*Example.*

Final e is not counted in the verse:

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant.

Final um is not counted in the verse:

Verum e corripiunt fideique, reique, speique.

In reading the verse the elided part may be read or omitted.

The interjections O, heu, ah, proh and io are not elided.

## 8.

## Caesura.

A caesura is a division or separation made within a foot by the last syllable of a word or by a monosyllable. In the verse: Vocalem breviant, alia subeunte, Latini, the division made by the syllable ant is a caesura.

The division is called a weak, feminine or trochaic caesura when a trochee precedes the division. Such is the division made by the syllable te in the preceding verse.

The division is called a masculine, strong or syllabic caesura when a final long syllable precedes the division. Such is the division made by the syllable ant in the preceding verse.

The division is called a monosyllabic caesura, when a monosyllable precedes the division.

In the verse Diphthongus longa est in Graecis atque Latinis the division made by the syllable est is a monosyllabic caesura.

A syllabic caesura after the first syllable
of the second foot is called tri-hemi-meris caesura.
of the third " " " pent-hemi-meris caesura.
of the fifth " " " enne-hemi-meris caesura.
of the sixth " " " hendec-hemi-meris caesura.

Hemi-meris, a half foot is derived from the Greek words hemi, half and meris, part.

Some authors give the name caesura to the final syllable, trochee or monosyllable which precedes the separation or division in a foot. Other authors call the separation or division a caesura. The syllable preceding the separation may be called a caesural syllable; as the syllable ant in the verse: Vocalem breviant, alia subeunte, Latini.

### Caesural Pause.

When the meaning of a verse requires a pause after the caesural syllable, that pause is called a caesural pause or a lineal caesura or the caesura of the verse.

*Example.*

In the verse Vocalem breviant, alia subeunte, Latini, the pause after the syllable ant and the pause after the syllable te are caesural pauses.

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSES AND STANZAS.

### 9.

### Logaoedic Verses.

Some verses which may be scanned as trochaic verses are called logaoedic verses because the arrangement of some of their syllables makes them resemble prose. Logaoedic is derived from the Greek words logos, meaning prose and aoide meaning song.

Logaoedic verses nearly always contain cyclic dactyls or irrational spondees. A cyclic dactyl is a dactyl used for a trochee. It is considered as equal to a trochee.

An irrational spondee is a spondee used for a trochee. Some authors call it an irrational trochee. It is considered as equal to a trochee and is marked thus —> by some writers.

The following verses are called logaoedic verses:

Greater Alcaic
Nine syllabic Alcaic
Lesser Alcaic
Aristophanic
Horatian Choriambic Tetrameter or
Glyconic Aristophanic
Greater Asclepiadean
Glyconic
Lesser Asclepiadean
Pherecratic
Sapphic
Adonic
Greater Archilochian
Phalaecian or Phaleucian
Glyconic Pherecratic.

### *A. The Greater Alcaic.*

The Greater or eleven syllable Alcaic
consists of
an iambus, iambus, a long syllable, choriambus, iambus.
The caesura occurs after the long syllable.
Horace generally has a spondee for the first foot.
It is preferable not to end the verse with a dissyllable.

### *Other Methods of Scanning the Greater Alcaic.*

1.

iambus, or a spondee, iambus, spondee, anapest, iambus.
The first and third feet are seldom iambi.

2.

iambus or spondee, iambus, long syllable, dactyl, dactyl.

3.

iambus or spondee, bacchius, dactyl, dactyl.

4.

Long or short syllable, trochee, spondee, dactyl, dactyl. This is logaoedic pentapody catalectic with anacrusis or trochaic dipody with anacrusis and first Pherecratic catalectic.

Vĭdēs | ŭt āl | tā | stēt nĭvĕ cān | dĭdūm
Vĭdēs | ŭt āl | tā stēt | nĭvĕ cān | dĭdūm
Vĭdēs | ŭt āl | tā | stēt nĭvĕ | cāndĭdŭm
Vĭdēs | ŭt āltā | stēt nĭvĕ | cāndĭdŭm
Vĭ | dēs ŭt | āltā | stēt nĭvĕ | cāndĭdŭm

NOTE: First Pherecratic Catalectic is not found in Latin except in composite verse. It consists of two dactyls or a dactyl, a trochee and a long or short syllable. Second Pherecratic Catalectic also is not found in Latin except in composite verse. It consists of a spondee or trochee, a dactyl and a long syllable.

### *B. The Nine-syllable Alcaic*

or
Archilochian Iambic Dimeter Hypermetrical
or
Trochaic Dimeter with anacrusis (a logaoedic verse.)
consists of:
iambus, iambus, iambus, iambus, syllable
or
long or short syllable, trochee, spondee, trochee, spondee.
It admits a spondee in place of the first iambic.
Horace always uses a spondee in place of the third iambic.

The verse was formerly described as consisting of
spondee, bacchius, trochee, trochee.
Nōn vūl | tŭs īn || stāntīs | tўrān | ni
or
Nōn | vūltŭs | īnstān | tīs tў | rānni
or
Nōn vūl | tŭs īnstān | tīs tў | rānni

*C. The Lesser Alcaic (Logaoedic Tetrapody)*

consists of
dactyl, dactyl, trochee, trochee.
Grāndĕ dĕ | cūs cŏlŭ | mēnqŭe | rērum.

*D. Aristophanic Verse*

or
First Pherecratic acatalectic
or Choriambic Dimeter
consists of
a choriambus and bacchius
or
dactyl, trochee, spondee, or trochee. (Logaoedic Tripody)
Lўdĭă dīc | pĕr ōmnēs.
Lўdĭă | dīc pĕr | ōmnēs.

*E. Horatian Choriambic Tetrameter*

or
Glyconic Aristophanic
called by some
The Greater Sapphic
consists of
a second epitrite, choriambus, choriambus, bacchius
or
trochee, spondee, dactyl, long syllable dactyl, trochee, spondee.

In the second method of scanning, the verse is scanned as a logaoedic verse. The first part is a third Glyconic verse and the second part is an Aristophanic. A third Glyconic verse consists of
a trochee, spondee, dactyl and long syllable.

Tē dĕōs ō | rō Sybărīn | cūr prŏpĕrēs | ămāndō.
Tē dĕ | ōs ō | rō Sybăr | īn || cūr propĕ | rēs ă | māndō.

The regular choriambic tetrameter consists of three choriambuses and a bacchius; as,
Sōlŭs ŏvān | tēm Zĕphĕrūs | pērdŏmĭnē | tŭr ānnūm. Claudius.

Horace changed the first choriambus to a second epitrite, as in the verse
Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando.

### *F. Second Pherecratic Acatalectic Verse*

or
Choriambic Trimeter Catalectic
or
Dactylic Trimeter
consists of
spondee, choriambus, syllable
or as a logaoedic verse
spondee, dactyl, spondee.

This verse is the Glyconic without the last syllable. Horace makes the first foot a spondee, but with other poets it is sometimes a spondee, an anapest, an iambus or a trochee.
Vīx dū | rārĕ cărī | nae.
or
Vīx dū | rārĕ că | rīnae.

### *G. Second Glyconic Verse Catalectic*

or
Choriambic Trimeter
consists of
spondee, choriambus, iambus
or
spondee, dactyl, dactyl
or
spondee, dactyl, trochee, syllable (Logaoedic tetrapody catalectic).

Sometimes an iambus or trochee is put in the first foot. Horace uses a trochee once in the first foot. Ode 15, Book I.
Sīc tē | dīvă pŏtēns | Cўprī
or
Sīc tē | dīvă pŏ | tēns Cўprĭ
or
Sīc tē | dīvă pŏ | tēns Cў | pri
NOTE: First Glyconic verse is not found in Latin.
It consists of a dactyl, trochee, trochee, long syllable.

### *H. The Lesser Asclepiadean Verse*

or
Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter
consists of
spondee, choriambus, choriambus, iambus
or
Logaoedic Second Pherecratic Catalectic and First Pherecratic Catalectic.
spondee, dactyl, long syllable, dactyl, dactyl.
The first foot is sometimes a dactyl.
The caesura takes place at the end of the long syllable.

The long syllable should be the final syllable of a word.
Mācē | nās ătăvīs || ēdĭtĕ rē | gĭbus.
or
Mācē | nās ătă. |vīs || ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs.

### *I. The Greater Asclepiadean Verse*

or
Choriambic Pentameter
consists of
a spondee, choriambus, choriambus, choriambus, iambus,
or as a Logaoedic verse
spondee, dactyl, long syllable, dactyl, long syllable, dactyl, trochee, syllable
Nūllām | Vārĕ săcrā || vītĕ prĭūs | sēvĕrĭs ār | bŏrem.
Nūllām | Vārĕ să | crā || vītĕ prĭ | ūs || sēvĕrĭs | ārbŏ | rem.
NOTE: The Greater Asclepiadean Verse has one choriambus more than the Lesser Asclepiadean. See H.
A choriambus is equal to a dactyl and a long syllable.

### *J. Sapphic Verse, called by some The Lesser Sapphic*

consists of
trochee, spondee, choriambus, bacchius
or
trochee, spondee, dactyl, trochee, trochee or spondee.

In the second way of scanning, the verse is scanned as a logaoedic verse consisting of
trochaic dipody and aristophanic
or
logaoedic pentapody.

The second foot is sometimes an iambus, trochee, or dactyl but not in Horace.

The caesura occurs in the third foot. It may be replaced by one in the second and fourth feet.

Intĕ | gĕr vī | taē scĕlĕrīs | quĕ pūrus.

or

Intĕ | gĕr vī | taē scĕlĕ | rīsquĕ pūrus.

### *K. Adonic Verse*

or Dactylic dimeter

or

Logaoedic dipody

consists of

dactyl, spondee.

Tērrŭĭt | ūrbem.

### *L. The Greater Archilochian*

or

Dactylic Trochaic Heptameter

or

Dactylic Tetrameter a priori and Trochaic tripody

consists of

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| dactyl | dactyl | dactyl | | |
| or | or | or | dactyl | trochee, trochee, trochee. |
| spondee | spondee | spondee | | |

Solvĭtĕr | ācrĭs hĭ | ēms grā | tā vĭcĕ | vērĭs | ēt Fă | vōni.

Horace Ode 4, Book I.

The dactyl tetrameter is called a priori or Alcmanian when the fourth foot is a dactyl and a posteriori or spondaic when the fourth foot is a spondee. The caesura occurs in the third foot. The Greater Archilochian verse may be explained as a logaoedic verse. The dactyls may be considered as cyclic dactyls and the spondees as irrational spondees.

The two following logaoedic verses, M and N, are not used by Horace.

*M. Phalaecian or Phaleucian Hendecasyllabic Verse*

(Logaoedic Pentapody)

consists of
spondee, dactyl, trochee, trochee, trochee.

The first foot is sometimes a trochee or an iambus. This verse differs from the Sapphic in having a dactyl in the second foot. It does not require and it does not reject a caesura.
Nōn ēst | vīvĕrĕ | sēd vă | lērĕ | vīta. Mart.

*N. Glyconic Pherecratic Verse (Metrum Satyricum)*

or
Priapean hexameter
consists of
a Second Glyconic verse followed by a Second Pherecratic.
(See scansion G and I).

O cŏlōnĭă quaē-cŭpīs || pōntĕ lūdĕrĕ lōngo.

*O. The Lesser Archilochian*

or
Dactylic Penthemim
or
Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic
consists of
dactyl, dactyl, long syllable
or the last half of a pentameter. See R.

Arbŏrĭ | būsquĕ cŏ | mae. Horace, Book IV, Ode 7.

*P. Dactylic Tetrameter a posteriore*

or

Spondaic tetrameter

consists of the last four feet of a hexameter.

See Q.

NOTE: Dactylic Tetrameter a priore consists of the first four feet of a hexameter but the fourth foot must be always a dactyl.

Q. Dactylic hexameter or Heroic Verse consists of six feet of which

the first four are either dactyls or spondees

the fifth a dactyl

the sixth a spondee.

The fifth foot is sometimes a spondee and therefore the verse is called spondaic. This spondaic verse is used to express something grave or solemn or sad.

The feet in a hexameter should not consist of single words. The following verse therefore is defective.

Nuper quidem doctus coepit scribere versus.

The syllable after the second foot should be the final syllable of a word. When that syllable is not a final syllable, the second foot and the fourth foot should begin with a final syllable. A monosyllable may be used once in a verse for a final syllable.

A hexameter should end with a word of two syllables or with a word of three syllables. A hexameter should not end with two dissyllables or with a word of more than three syllables.

A hexameter.

Vōcā | lēm brĕvĭ | ānt, ălĭ | ā sŭbĕ | ūntĕ, Lă | tīnī.

Alvarez.

## *R. The Pentameter.*

The Pentameter consists of two dactyls or spondees and a long syllable which is followed by two dactyls and another long syllable.

The two long syllables are considered the fifth foot. The long syllable after the second foot should be a final syllable. A pentameter should end with a dissyllable or two monosyllables.

A Pentameter generally comes after a hexameter and the two thus combined are named a distich or elegiac verse. The sense should conclude with the distich.

Another method of scanning a pentameter is the following:

The Pentameter
consists of
two dactyls or spondees and a spondee followed by two anapests.

### *A Pentameter.*

Jām vĕnĭ | ēt tăcĭ | tō | cūrvă sĕ | nēctă pĕ | dē.
Jām vĕnĭ | ēt tăcĭ | tō cūr | vă sĕnēc | tă pĕdē.

## *S. Iambic Verse.*

In Iambic and Trochaic verse every two feet form a meter.

Iambic Trimeter
or
Senarius

consists of six iambic feet.

A spondee or an anapest or a dactyl may be substituted for the first, third or fifth iambus. A tribrach may stand for any iambus except the last. Four short syllables may be sub-

stituted for the first iambus. The last foot should not be a spondee. The caesura generally takes place in the third foot. Writers of comedy and fable admit the substitutions in any foot except the last.

In lyrics and hymns the dactyl, anapest and tribrach are used very sparingly in any iambic verses. Horace seldom uses the dactyl, anapest or tribrach in any iambic verse.

*Iambic Trimeter.*

Bĕā | tūs īl | lĕ quī | prŏcūl | nĕgō | tīis.

Choliambic Verse or Scazon is an Iambic Trimeter which has an iambus in the fifth foot and a spondee or trochee in the sixth foot.

*Choliambic Verse.*

Mĭsēr | Cătūl | lĕ dē | sĭnās | ĭnēp | tīrĕ.

*T. Iambic Trimeter Catalectic*

consists of five feet and a syllable.
The fifth foot is rarely, if ever, a spondee.
Trăhūnt | quĕ sīc | cās mā | chĭnāē | cărī | nas.

Horace, Book I, Ode 4.

*U. Iambic Dimeter or Quaternarius*

consists of four feet.
It admits the variations as the Trimeter but Horace generally uses a spondee in place of the third iambus.
Feet of three syllables are seldom found in this kind of verse.

*Iambic Dimeter.*

Ut prīs | că gēns | mōrtă | lĭūm. Horace, epode, 2

Most of the hymns in the Roman Breviary are composed in this meter, as,
Vēx īl | lă rē | gīs prō | dĕūnt.

*Iambelegus.*

Iambelegus consists of an iambic dimeter and a lesser Archilochian.

*Elegiambus.*

Elegiambus consists of a lesser Archilochian and iambic dimeter.

*V. Dimeter Catalectic or Anacreontic*

consists of three feet and a syllable.
It admits the variations as the trimeter.
The third foot is seldom a spondee.
Ut tēm | pĕrēt | lăbō | rem Prudent.

*Galliambic Verse*

consists of two Anacreontic verses without the final syllable of the second verse.
The foot before the last is commonly a tribrach.

*W. Iambic Tetrameter or Octonarius*

consists of eight feet and admits the variations.
Nunc haec dies aliam vitam af fert alios mores postulat.

*Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic*

consists of seven feet and a syllable and admits the variations.

*X. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic*

consists of seven trochaic feet and a syllable.
A tribrach is admitted in the first five feet, but seldom in the sixth and seventh.
The second, fourth or sixth foot may be a spondee, a dactyl, or anapest.
Writers of comedy use a spondee, a dactyl, or an anapest in any foot except the last.

Writers of hymns seldom use a foot of three syllables.
Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic is not used by Horace.
About five hymns of the Roman Breviary are written in this meter:

-ᴗ | -ᴗ | -ᴗ | -ᴗ | -ᴗ | -ᴗ | -ᴗ | -
| or | | or | | or | |
| - - | | - - | | - - | |

Pāngĕ | lĭnguă | glōrĭ | ōsī | lāurĕ | ām cēr | tāmĭ | nis

Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic is composed of
Trochaic Dimeter and
Trochaic dimeter catalectic.
Therefore the preceding verse may be printed in two lines thus:
Pange | lingua | glori | osi
Laure | am cer | tami | nis.
Trochaic Tetrameter Acatalectic
or
a verse consisting of two
trochaic dimeters acatalectic is found in Ennias, Servius, Plautus and Terence.

### *Y. Euripedean Verse*

or
Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic
consists of three feet
and a syllable.
In Horace it admits no variations
and consists of three trochees and
a syllable.
Lārgĭ | ōră | flāgĭ | to. Horace, Book II, Ode 18.

### *Z. Ionic Verse.*

Ionic Verse in Horace consists entirely of lesser Ionics.
Horace uses this verse only in Ode 12, Book III.

It is preferable to arrange the ode into stanzas of three lines or of four lines. See Stanza XVI.

The Greater Ionic or Sotadic Verse consists of three greater ionics and a spondee.

In the Greater Ionic Verse a ditrochee is often substituted for a greater ionic and a long syllable is often changed into two short ones.

### *Z'. Anapestic Verse.*

Anapestic verse consists of two, three or four anapests. A dactyl or spondee may be substituted for an anapest.

### *The 16 Stanzas of Horace.*

NOTE: The following are not written in stanzas:

The Greater Asclepiadean verses in odes 11 and 18, Book I and ode 10, Book IV.

The Lesser Asclepiadean verses in ode 1, Book I, ode 30, Book III and ode 8, Book IV.

The Iambic Trimeter in epode 17.

Some authors state that there are nineteen stanzas because they arrange into stanzas the verses in the odes mentioned in this note.

*I. Alcaic Stanza.*

A. Greater Alcaic.
A. Greater Alcaic.
B. Nine syllable Alcaic.
C. Lesser Alcaic.

The letters refer to verses explained in the preceding pages. Thirty-seven odes are written in the Alcaic Stanza.

*II. Aristophanic Stanza.*

D. Aristophanic.
E. Glyconic Aristophanic.

One ode is written in this stanza. Book I, ode 8.

*III. Glyconic Asclepiadic Stanza.*

G. Glyconic.
H. Lesser Asclepiadean.

Book I, odes 3, 13, 19, 36; Book III, 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28. Book IV, odes 1 and 3.

*IV. Asclepiadic Glyconic Stanza.*

H. Lesser Asclepiadean.
H. Lesser Asclepiadean.
H. Lesser Asclepiadean.
G. Glyconic.

Book I, odes 6, 15, 24, 33. Book II, ode 12. Book III, odes 10 and 16. Book IV, odes, 5 and 12.

*V. Asclepiadic Pherecratic Glyconic Stanza.*

H. Lesser Asclepiadean.
H. Lesser Asclepiadean.
F. Second Pherecratic.
G. Glyconic.

Book I, odes 5, 14, 21, 23. Book II, ode 7. Book III, odes 7 and 13. Book IV, ode 13.

*VI. Sapphic Stanza.*

J. Sapphic.
J. Sapphic.
J. Sapphic.
K. Adonic.

Twenty-five odes and Carmen Saeculare are written in Sapphic stanzas.

*VII. The First Archilochian Stanza.*

Q. Dactylic hexameter.
O. Lesser Archilochian.
Book IV, ode 7.

*VIII. The Second Archilochian Stanza.*

Q. Dactylic hexameter.
U. and O. Iambic dimeter and Lesser Archilochian.
or
Q. Dactylic hexameter.
U. Iambic dimeter.
O. Lesser Archilochian.
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or
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or
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Two minor Ionics
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or
Three minor Ionics
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# BOOK III.

## *The Division of Latin Words into Syllables.*

### *First Roman Method.*

### *Simple Words.*

### Rule 1.

When there are two or more consonants between vowels, all the consonants are joined to the following vowel; as, re-ctor, tra-ctor, a-ctor, dele-ctus, di-ctator, defe-ctus, vi-ctima, O-ctober, fa-ctum, pa-ctus, i-ctus, le-ctor, pi-ctura, do-ctor, sce-ptrum, o-ptio, a-ptus, praece-ptum, pro-pter, scri-ptor, sti-gma, fragmentum, a-gmen, a-gnus, di-gnitas, i-gnoro, beni-gnitas, regnum, si-gnum, cae-le-stis, manife-stus, ae-stimo, maje-stas, e-stis, ve-ster, ve-sper, pro-sperus, pa-stor, exi-stimo, ju-stus, hospes, no-ster, ru-sticus, no-stra, ve-stra.

X also is joined to the vowel following it; as, re-xi. Hence, in this method of division, cm, dm, gm, tm; cn, dn, gn, pn; ct, pt; bs, ps; bd, gd, phth, th and cg are joined to the following vowel. Hence, also s and all consonants following it are joined to the following vowel.

It is probable that the method of division given in Rule I, was used only sometimes in writing or printing, but not in speaking or singing.

### Exception 1.

In writing, printing, speaking and singing, when the first consonant is l, m, n, or r, it is joined to the preceding vowel; as, al-tus, om-nis, con-tra, ar-bor, mon-stra.

Mn is sometimes joined to the following vowel; as, o-mnis.

### Exception 2.

Sd, sl and sr are always separated, that is, the first consonant is joined to the preceding vowel; as, Has-drubal, Uris-lavia, Is-ra-el.

### Exception 3.

Doubled consonants like tt and ss are always separated; as, mit-to, mis-sus.

## RULE II.

A single consonant between two vowels is joined to the following vowel; as ma-ter, pa-ter.

Z is joined to the following vowel.

## RULE III.

When two vowels come together they are divided, if they be not a diphthong; as au-re-us.

*Second Roman Method.*

## RULE I.

When two or more consonants are between vowels, the first consonant is joined to the preceding vowel; as, rec-tor, trac-tor, ac-tor, delec-tus, dic-tator, defec-tus, vic-tima, Oc-tober, fac-tum, pac-tus, ic-tus, lec tor, pic-tura, doc-tor, scep-trum, op-tio, ap-tus, prae-cep-tum, prop-ter, scrip-tor, stig-ma, frag-mentum, ag-men, ag-nus, dig-nitas, ig-noro, benig-nitas, reg-num, sig-num, caeles-tis, manifes-tus aes-timo, majes-tas, es-tis, ves-ter, ves-per, pros-perus, pas-tor, exis-timo, jus-tus, hos-pes, nos-ter, rus-ticus, nos-tra, ves-tra, al-tus, om-nis, con-tra, ar-bor, mon-stra, mit-to, mis-sus, Is-ra-el.

X also is joined to the preceding vowel; as, rex-i.

By two consonants we do not mean br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr; bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, phl, phr, ch, ph, th, qu. These combinations of letters are joined to the vowel following them; as, consola-trix.

### Exceptions to Rule 1.

When ct follows a consonant, that consonant and c are both joined to the first vowel; as, sanc-tus and junc-tum.

When pt follows a consonant, that consonant and p are both joined to the preceding vowel; as, scalp-tum, serp-tum, Redemp-tor.

## RULES II AND III.

They are the same as in the first method.

The second method of division is observed in Latin inscriptions and by ancient writers on Latin Prosody. It is followed by nearly all modern nations in dividing into syllables, words derived from Latin.

### *The English Method.*

The English method is the second Roman method with the following exceptions which we shall call rules:

## RULE A.

A single consonant after an accented nonpenultimate i is joined to the i; as, n in o-pin-i-o, c in Cic-e-ro, and s in vis-i-o.

Hence, when accented i is followed by a consonant and two vowels, the consonant is joined to accented i; as, con-dit-i-o, re-lig-i-o.

In English words derived from Latin, a consonant following accented i, should be joined to the i, when i has the short sound; as, religion is divided into re-lig-ion and pronounced re-lij-un; condition is divided into con-dit-ion, and pronounced con-dish-un.

When i has the sound y, a consonant before i is joined to the preceding vowel; as, genius is divided into gen-ius, and pronounced gen-yus. E in genius has the sound of e in convene.

## RULE B.

A consonant preceded by an accented nonpenultimate vowel and followed by the vowel u, is joined to the preceding vowel; as, s in cas-u-i and m in fam-u-lus, and m in dom-u-i.

The rule applies also when a is in the place of u, and when o is in the place of u; as, Theb-a-is, Hip-poc-o-on.

## RULE C.

A single consonant after an accented nonpenultimate vowel must be joined to the vowel when the consonant is followed by a vowel and a consonant; as, m in Dom-i-nus. The rule applies also when ae and oe are the preceding vowel sound, but it does not apply when u is the preceding vowel. It is well to make an exception when the preceding vowel is increment o or a in the dative and ablative plural; as, o-pin-i-o-ni-bus, soci-e-ta-ti-bus, vo-ci-bus. It is preferable also to separate a verbal increment from the consonant following it; as, au-di-vi-mus, but join r and m to the preceding accented antepenultimate vowel in the endings er-i-mus, er-i-tis, and im-i-ni.

What applies to a single consonant in rules A, B and C, applies also to a consonant followed by l or r; as t in vitrea and c in Socrates.

In the English method, ubl and gl, are divided ub-l and g-l as, pub-li-cus, and j and z are considered single consonants.

By accented vowels we mean primary or secondary accented vowels.

## COMPOUNDS.

### *First Method of Division.*

Compounds are separated into their component parts; as, sic-ut, prod-est, ob-it, ad-este, red-it, ob-latus, ab-luo, red-emptum, ab-rumpo, pot-est, pot-ens.

### *Second Method.*

Compounds are divided as simple words are divided in the second method of division of simple words, but prepositional compounds are separated into their component parts when the preposition ends in a consonant, and the next letter of the compound is l or r; as ob-latus, ab-rumpo.

Such compounds are compounded of ab, ob, sub and ad.

### Exception:

Unaccented de, prae, re, se, di and pro are separated in their compounds from an s following them; as re-scribo, re-specto, prae-scribo.

The exception, of course, does not apply to ss.

### *English Method.*

A compound is separated into its parts when the first part ends with a consonant. If the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word according to the English method of division, as def-e-ro, cir-cum-ago, sub-eo, ob-it, ad-este, prod-est, pot-ens.

It is well to divide pro at the beginning of a word, from the consonant c; as, pro-ce-da-mus, not proc-e-da-mus.

EXCEPTION:

Unaccented de, prae, re, se, di and pro are separated in their compounds from an s following them; as re-scribo, re-specto, prae-scribo.

The exception, of course, does not apply to ss.

In the English language the prefixes de, prae, pre, re, se, di and pro, are separated from s, not only when they are unaccented, but also when they have both the accent and the long sound; as pré-script, pre-scribe, re-spect.

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Latin Prosody in Latin
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